WASHINGTON

General Grant Declines the Inauguration Ball.

The Danish Minister to Advocate the Purchase of St. Thomas Before the Committee.

lenard, the Colored Congressman, to be Heard in Advocacy of His Claims to a Seat.

Adjournment of the Woman's Rights Convention.

Loyalty and Intelligence or No Suffrage the Final Ultimatum.

The Air Line Railroad Under Discussion in the Senate.

The Missouri Contested Election Case in the House Decided in Favor of Anderson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1869.

firmed.
on is being circulated in the House asking ate not to confirm any more nominati de by the President this session, whether they be abilicans or democrats. It has already received the signatures of nearly all the republican members of the House, and it will, it is expected, be laid before the Senate at its next executive session with the name of every republican in the House attached to it. It is understood that this movement has the sanction of General Grant, and was started by his particular fields in the House. The chieft is to prevent the of General Grant, and was started by his particular friends in the House. The object is to prevent the incoming administration from being burdened or embarrassed with the appointments of President Johnson. It is stated by some here that the Senate will, in accordance with this petition, refuse to confirm any more nominations that may be sent in, and those now before it will be indefinitely post-ed. This will be doing great injustice to some ne nominees, particularly Mr. Smythe, in favor of

The general committee for the management of the unofficial inaugural ceremonies diligently endeavored to procure a suitable building and also carefully considered the subject of erecting one of sufficient capacity for the occasion, but finding the former impossible and the latter impracticable, they applied to the Congress of the United States for the process of the United States for of the rotunda, the old Hall of Representatives of such adjoining portions of the Capitol might be required for that purpose. The unani-sus consent of the House was given, but the propon was unexpectedly defeated in the Se er was received from the President elect by the

Secretary of War:—

Headquarters, Army of the United States, Washington, D. C., Jan 20, 1869.

Thomas L. Tullock, Esq. Secretary, &c:—
Dear Size—Understanding that the committee, of which you are secretary, meet this evening for the purpose of arranging for the inaugural bail, I venture to drop you a line to say that if any choice is left to me I would be pleased to see it dispensed with. I do not wish to disarrange any plans made by my friends in the matter of coremonies actending the manuration; but in this matter it will be agreeable to me if your committee should agree that the ball is unnecessary.

unnecessary.

a great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Gen

The Telegraphic Struggle. The battle grows hotter. Clan Hubbard and Clan Orton are in the field with their forces, and threaten Orion are in the field with their forces, and threaten to fight it out on the telegraphic line until the present session of Congress closes. The Postal Committee appears not averse to witness and decide on the merits of the fight. Yesterday the leader of Clan Orion made a brilliant defence before the committee and continues it to-day. The argument was very pathetic. He thought that the government ought, if they interfered in the telegraph monopoly, to interfere also with the potato business, so as to cheapen this valuable root, or even make arrangements for cheap tenement houses for the poor. He also archeap tenement houses for the poor. He also argued that while the lines were operating sparately there was no hope of making the business pay dividends; and even since the lines have been consolidated many men who have invested their all in the business now find themselves poor. In fact, it was represented that the poverty-stricken western Union line could hardly remon its fost and nay dividends to the four themselves. themselves poor. In fact, it was represented that the poverty-stricken Western Union line could hardly keep on its feet and pay dividends to the four thousand unfortunate stockholders who represent it. There is a strong argument presented by Clan Hubbard, which is that the total telegraph lines represent \$65,000,000 capital stock, upon which dividends are paid. Thus, according to the statement of Clan Orton, 13,000,000 of messages pass the lines annually—that is, one message for each five dollars of capital stock. Now, if seven per cent be required each message has to pay thirty-five cents interest, irrespective of cost of maintenance of the lines. It is represented, too, that if two or more people have a right to establish a company then any number have a similar right, and this being conceded, then the whole nation has a right to organize itself into a company for similar purposes, which they now propose to do through the government. Mr. Orton, it is said, is greatly surprised at the cute Yankees from Boston producing the private report upon the condition of the Western Union lines, made in 1867 by Mr. Varley, the Chief Engineer of the Atlantic cable. He characterized it in the severest terms and tried to explain away the unfortunate condition of the lines of the Western Union Company, as represented by Mr. Varley, by stating that this gentleman was not correct in his judgment. This no go, however; the Yankees have the start and are determined to keep up a running fire until the great monopoly is broken down.

mo go, however; the Yankees have the start and are determined to keep up a running fire until the great zonopoly is broken down.

Mr. Washburne will soon make a speech in the House upon the telegraph question. Thus the work grows hotter for the monopolists.

The New York and European Steamship Job. The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had a meeting this morning, five members being present. The bill introduced by Genntor Conness for establishing a line of steamships between New York and European ports was up for consideration, and committed to the charge of a sub-committee of three. The bill proposes to build a line of steamships out of the proceeds of bonds endorsed by the government, and authorizes the Postmaster General to make a contract with the company for the conveyance of the mails, the compensation for which shall be held as a fund to insure the payment of the bonds. The corporators of the enterprise appeared before the committee and exhibited an attorice omodel in maple of the class of steamships they design to construct; sectional diagrams on white oil silk of the interior arrangements were also laid before the committee, and a very elaborate plan of the whole scheme was furnished in addition. Each vessel is intended to be over 400 feet long, with four paddle wheels, accommodation for 2,000 passengers, and all sorts of luxurious appurtenances heretofore unknown. The committee expressed no opinion, one way or the other, upon the bill; but if the spirit of economy and refrenchment has any influence this job, and a good many similar ones, will go by the board.

Nominations by the President.

Nominations by the President.

The President has nominated to the Senate:—Wm.
R. Commings to be Internal Revenue Assessor for
the First district of New York; James H. Chamber-

setts; Nathaniel K. Sawyer, Collector of Custo

the district of Frenchman's Bay, Maine.

A Sensation Story Corrected—The Facts in
Regard to the Vicksburg Campaign.

A correspondent of a New York morning paper,
whose communication was published yesterday in
regard to the orders of Banks to supersede Grant before the fall of Vicksburg, is singularly misled in his statements. The simple facts are these:—The Presi-dent, Secretary Stanton, Halleck and Grant all agreed that the armies of Grant and Banks should be combined, the more efficiently to operate against Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Banks was the senior officer. For that reason, when the armies were combined, the command would necessarily have devolved upon Banks. On the 2d of April, 1863, Halleck telegraphed to Grant, "What is most desired, and your attention is again called to this object, as, that your forces and those of General Banks shall be brought into cooperation as early as possible. If he cannot get up to co-operate with you on Vicksburg, cannot you get troops down to help him on Port Hudson?" On the 11th of May, after Grant had captured Grand Guif and Port Gibson. Halleck telegraphed him as foland Port Gibson, Halleck telegraphed him as fol-lows:—"If possible, the forces of yourself and Banks should be united between Vicksburg and Port Hudjoin me as soon as possible." This message was sent on the 10th. On the 2d of June Halleck tele graphed to Grant as follows:—"I have sent despatch after despatch to Banks to join you. Why he does not! do not understand. His separate operating on Port Hudson is in direct violation of his instructions. If possible send him this despatch." On the same day President Lincoln telegraphed to Grant as follows:—"Are you in communica-tion with General Banks? Is he coming towards you or going further off? Is there, or has there been, anything to hinder his coming directly graphed to President Lincoln:-"I send by mail a eral Banks stated his reasons for not proceeding with his army to combine it with Grant's army and assume the command to which his rank entitled him. When Banks remonstrated against the orders from Washington and Grant's own request that he (Banks) should join him (Grant), which necessarily would give Banks the command, "unthere was express designation President to the contrary," Grant sent a member of his staff to urge upon Banks to bring his army up the river. Grant further instructed this staff officer to say to Banks that he hoped no feeling of delicacy in regard to the matter of rank would deter him; that he, Grant. [would cheerfully surrenfor the supposed good of the service and Banks in declining to step in and take the fruit which Grant therefore, that the correspondent is grossly mistaken in supposing that General Grant has received any new light on this subject within the past month. I am

quarters, not that Banks was specially ordered to relieve Grant, but to unite the two armies, which

relieve Grant, but to unite the two armies, which would have resulted in his superseding Grant, because he (Banks) was the senior officer. I am further assured by the same authority that there was no time during the siege of Vicksburg when General Grant did not possess the entire confidence and receive the earnest co-operation of the President, the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief. Mr. Dans, the Assistant Secretary of War, was with Grant, and was fully advised of all his plans and operations during the entire siege was with Grant, and was fully advised of all his plans and operations during the entire siege of Vickaburg. Be made full and frequent reports to Stanton, and approved and applauded Grant's conduct. The fact that this matter is not discussed in the text of B. Tran's book is probably because he was not aware hat Banks, at that time, ranked Grant, and therefore did not appreciate the effect of the orders and orgrams which are published in the appendix to book. Badeau was not, till long afterward, t men, ir of Grant's staff, and had no per-sons' knowiet. I is most interesting period of Grant's history. Grant's whole conduct during this period displays the remarkable fact that in all his campaigns and in all his reports he never

seemed to do anything for his own personal distinc-tion. He was ready to yield command on the eve of apparent victory to make the success of the cause A vigorous effort is being made by both the radicals and the conservatives of Virginia to have the Old Dominion admitted to representation in Congress. The leaders of both parties have been here for some time earnestly at work with Congressmen each party trying to impress upon them the importance of admitting the State under the regulations prescribed by their peculiar political creed. To-day the radical delegation had another hearing before man. He stated that the republican party of the State wanted to go on and organize a State government under the constitution adopted by the Alexandria convention, and that they were of opinion that it would be to the interest of all parties if Congress would pass a bill providing for the holding of an election to ratify the constitution at once. The conservative element, he said, was also willing to accept this constitution, provided the section which disfranchises those who participated in the rebellion was stricken out. The republicans, or as Governor Wells terms them, "the loyal element," could not afford to do this, because he confessed they could not carry the elections or ratify the constitution if that portion of the people which the constitution disfranchises were allowed to vote. He said the republicans were willing, after the constitution was ratified and the government fairly started, to amend the constitution by striking out the disfranchising section. The conservative delegation is to have an audience with the Reconstruction Committee to-morrow. They will ask the committee to expunge the disfranchising section from the constitution and allow all male clitizens of the State, white and black, over twenty-one-years of age, to vote. If this is refused then they will urge that an election be held at once, and that, if the constitution be not ratified thereat, that a new convention be held, wherein those who participated in the late rebellion shall be represented, so that a new constitution may be drawn up. The only point of difference between the two parties about the constitution is the disfranchising section, and the question which the committee is called upon to decide is whether this shall be left as it is or be stricken out. While the radicals were before the committee to-day they presented a list of charges against General Stoneman, accusing him of favoring the "disloyal element" and of want of sympathy with their own party. Governor Boutwell informed them that these charges were not pertinent to

it is understood a bill wil be introduced giving the Committee on Claims the functions of a commission, to which will be referred all claims arising under the precedent of Sue Murphy's case, which is expected to pass, and by the enactment of certain strict regulations it is hoped none but purely loyal claims will be endorsed. The expense of paying all true damages is estimated as not being capable of

screen the disloyalty of her relative, has since told a different story. It is said he met the lady the other tion. He offered the lady his hand, but she refused

The Alabama claims treaty turns out, after all, to be substantially the same as that telegraphed by your correspondent from here last November. The abstract I sent at that time was generally denounced which I corrected a few days afterwards. The text is almost a literal transcript of the convention of

gard to events in Paraguay published previous to the arrival of the last packet from Brazil were, to him, transparently false and manufactured in Paris to had gone through and had an interview with Lopez could not possibly be true, and was evidently made and prevent our government from taking any action against Lopez. At the time Mr. Washburn left Mon-South Atlantic squadron. It was then their inten some point on the river below the Brazilian squad ron, with the four gunboats Pawnee. Quinnebaug, Kansas and Wasp, and thence send one vessel formake a peremptory demand on the latter for the delivery of Porter C. Bits and rge F. Masterman. General McMahon did intend to go near Lopez until these not have reached the Paraguayan camp before the February. The later telegram from Europe to the effect that Lopez met with a disastrons deseat at Villeta is probably from the same source and manuthat the American Minister was a party to it. Whether there was or not Mr. Washburn says that Lopez will never permit any of the parties accused to leave Paraguay, and that if any of them ever escape from his clutches they will all deny will ever escape alive to tell the story of his enormi ties, and believes that Lopez's greatest regret is that he had not sooner perfected his plans and made an end of him and his family, and thus prevented him from slandering him and his benign government burn for protection to English subjects and his efforts to save them from the grasp of Lopez. This he has done through Mr. Seward in a letter date 1 Decembe is, 186s, saying that he has "much pleasure in complying with instructions given me by his lord-ship that I should convey to the United States government the thanks of her Majesty's government for the protection afforded by Mr. Washburn to her

National Bank Securities.
It has been reported that the Comptroller of the Currency has given orders that no more Pacific Currency has given orders that no more Facilic Railroad bonds will be received as security for the circulation of national banks as substitutes for gold bearing bonds. This statement is not exactly correct. The Comptroller has given notice to the national banks that no more exchanges of the kind referred to will be made until the action of Congress in the matter shall be determined. The applications for permission to make such exchange that have been received up to the 20th inst. which amount to but no other applications will be considered until

Restriction of the Franking Priviles The proposition recently made in Congress to re strict the franking privilege, and the provision constamps for franking purposes, thereby obliging those entitled to the privilege to sign their own names, is making something of a stir in the govern-ment departments. The rapid increase of public names, is making something of a stir in the government departments. The rapid increase of public correspondence in the last four or five years has occasioned a very large addition to the mail matter contributed by many of the bureaus. During certain parts of the year, for example, the Internal Revenue Bureau sends to its officers all over the country a supply of blanks for the assessment and collection of the revenue. At such times the amount of mail matter sent from this bureau has reached as high as two tons per day. The quantity of packages and letters mailed from this office every day is almost sufficient to employ the pen of one person in signing the Commissioner's name. To frank all these documents himself would leave the Commissioner but little time to do anything else, and at certain periods he would be unable to post the mail matter produced in the bureau. In the case of the department it is not easy to see where the abuse of the free postage system can be avoided, supposing that abuses do really exist. Heads of bureaus claim that every check that can be employed is adopted to guard against the unauthorized use of franks. It is contended that if the franking privilege was abolished altogether the same facilities for the unlawful use of the mails would still exist, as persons capable of so defrauding the government could as easily appropriate postage stamps theh as

persons capable of so defrauding the government could as easily appropriate postage stamps then as they can franked envelopes now.

The Greenback Lean Bill.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to report the bill heretofore introduced by Espressantative Barnes.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to report the bill heretofore introduced by Representative Barnes:—

Be it enacted, &c., that from and after the passage of this bill it shall be unlawful for any bank association, corporation, person or persons to loan money upon United States legal tender notes, commonly known as greenbacks, as collateral security or where the custody or promise of custody of said legal tender notes forms any part of the security or consideration for said loan; and for any offence under this act the bank association, corporation, person or persons so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, in any United States court, pay a sum equal to one-third of the money so loased; and the president and cashier of any bank, association or corporation making said unlawful loan or loans shall pay a further sum equal to one-quarter of the money so loaned. The same may be sued for by any person within the State where said offence is committed, and the forfeit or penalty therefor shall belong to the person or persons bringing said suit.

The Overland Mail Centract.

The Committee on Public Expenditures met to-day for the purpose of commencing the investigation ordered by the House into the contract made by the Postmaster General with Wells, Fargo & Co. for carrying the overland mails. The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to serve subpænas upon Senator Morrill, of Vermont; Representative Ela, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Spaids, of Chicago. These are all to appear as witnesses. Spaids was the lowest bidder for the contract, but afterwards abandoned it. Senator Morrill was attempted to be used, in some way, in procuring the award of the contract, and it is alleged that he wrote an indignant letter, refusing to use his inducence. Ela was instrumental in instituting the investigation, and the committee want to know his reasons therefor.

The New Senator from Pennsylvania, John Scott, Senator elect from Pennsylvania, was at the Capitol to-day and spent some time in both

Morrell, member from the Johnstown district. The members were severally introduced to Mr. Scott by Senator Cameron, and afterwards the entire party

Senator Cameron, and afterwards the entire party partook of a collation gotten up by Mr. Morrell.

The Louisiana Contested Election Cases.

The Committee on Elections commenced to-day the investigation of the contested election case from Louisiana, in which the negro, Menard, is interested. The case comes up as between Jones and Mann. The latter, who was the sitting member, and a democrat, is now deceased. Judge Pascall, of Texas, made an argument on baball of Mr. Lones his chief point. gument on behalf of Mr. Jones, his chief point ing that Mann, who was from the North, was not against Mann, of course this throws Menard out of the question, as he was elected to serve out Mann's unexpired term. Menard, however, proposes to

an argument in his own behalf.

State Dinner at the White House.

On Tuesday evening next the President will hold his first State dinner of the season at the White House. It is expected that the members of the Cabinet, Poreign Ministers and Justices of the Supreme Court will be the guests invited. On the Tuesday evening following the President and his daughters will hold their second reception at the

The reception of Secretary and Mrs. Welles this evening—the first of their series—was attended by a

Mrs. Senator Henderson and Mrs. Senator Freling-Hotel. Their parlors were thronged from two

many of high public position

The Senate Naval Committee.

The Senate Naval Committee held a meeting norning and transacted a good deal of private busiess. Few matters of any importance are before nmittee now, as the navy is gradually dwind

has been in session in this city for the past few days, passed were the following:-

passed were the following:

Resolved, That in demanding the ballot for the disfranchased classes we do not overlook the logical fact of right to be voted for; and we know no reason why the colored man snould be excluded from a seat in Congress—or any woman either—who possesses the sniable capabilities and has been duly elected. Resolved, That we demand of the government, and public also, that women and colored people shall choose their own occupations, and be paid always equally with men for equal work.

Resolved, That we demand, as the only assurance of national prosperity and peace, as well as a measure of justice and right, that in the reconstruction of the government suffrage shall be based on loyalty and intelligence, and nowhere be limited by odious distinctions on account of color, people or sex.

Several women who spoke said that after they become voters they would not broil over a stove and pointed to prepare an address to Congress and one to the people of the United States.

The Alaska Bribery Investigation. that Martin, who professes to know a great deal about the Alaska matter, had expressed his readiness to be examined to one or two members of the so far declined to examine him. There seems to be Arms of the House declared that he could not find that he did not make much effort to find leim, the time. At the meeting of the cor to-day, Mr. Getz, of Pennsylvania, called attention matter, and handed the acting chairman Broomall, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Martin's address The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to summon Mr. Martin to appear to-morrow.

appointed half-past ten o'clock next Tuesday to hear General Raasioff, Danish Envoy Extraordinary, on the question of the sale of St. Thomas. The Ger resolved to postpone other important business to hear the General's eloquent plea in favor of the purpression on the chairman of the committee, Mr. he has come in contact. The treaty, it is expected, will be favorably reported to the Senate.

ealers, from all parts of the country, are now in ed changes in the Internal Revenue law and unite their influence in securing some modifications. The held an informal private meeting at the formally organize. The Convention is the largest of the kind ever held in this city.

The Duty on Barley.

Frederick Laner, of Reading, Pa., president of the United States Brewers' Congress, left here last night for Reading. He has been of removing the duty on bariey. He argues that the price of barley rates higher now than wheat, and no injury can be done to agricultural interests by taking the duty on barley off altogether.

Western Mining Operations.

Western Mining Operations.

Mr. Rossiter Raymond, Special Commissioner on
Statistics of Mines and Mining, and successor to J.
Ross Browne, has just submitted to the Secretary of
the Treasury his report on mines and mining operations west of the Rocky Mountains. The report is quite voluminous, and was to-day transmitted by the Secretary to Congress. New Cavalry Tactics. The board of cavalry officers, which has been in

rice board of cavairy officers, which has been in session in this city for some time past, engaged in examining a new system of cavairy tactics, has left here for the West for the purpose of putting the new tactics to a practical test.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts from customs from January 11 to 16, inclusive, were as follows:—

Total......\$3,377,706 The Supreme Court.
In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day,

In the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Henry Stanbery, Henry T. Kyle, of Ohio, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court. On motion of B. F. Curtis Chauncey Smith, of Boston, Mass., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court. On motion of E. L. Goold John Reynolds, of San Francisto, Cal., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 45—The United States, appellants, vs. Augustin Olvera.—Appear from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California. On motion of Mr. Chester, of counsel for the appellee, it was ordered by the Court that this appear be docketed and dismissed.

No. 6—Ethan Allen, appellent, vs. Rollin White et al.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Browne, of counsel for appellant, and continued by Mr. Kleifer for appellees.

The Court adjourned until Monday morning next.

Personal.

daughters, left here this morning for New York, where they expect to remain until Saturday next.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1869.
PRITION FOR AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.
The President presented a petition of the citizens of New Jersey for a constitutional amendment securing equal suffrage and a petition for the extension of the Eight Hour law to other than government with of which were laid on the table.

Mr. POMEROY. (rep.) of Kan., offered a

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., introduced a bill to regulate the payment of the tonuage tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Morton, (rep.) of Ind., the Senate took up the bill previously introduced by him, to punish the collection of liegal taxes on passengers. Mr. Morron moved to refer it to the Committee on Judiciary, and made a brief argument to show how it should be done. He cited the law of Maryland, enacted in 1832, and subsequently at various times amended, requiring the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad to pay into the State Treasury one-fifth of the fare levied on each passenger between Ealtimore and Washington, and the similar law of New Jersey requiring the Camden and Amboy Railroad to pay into the Treasury of that State a certain proportion of money received for passenger fire and freight carriage. The tax in both cases, though nominally collected from the railroad companies, was reality a tax on passengers and upon travel, and the laws imposing it were void, because in violation of the constitution, which gives to citizens of the United States a common country, and guarantees to every citizen the right of free travel throughout every part of that country without taxation, interruption or obstruction by State laws. These laws of Maryland and New Jersey, although always in gross violation, were not, perhaps, in direct violation of any particular provision of it previous to the aloption of

AI, "MALINGULYRE, (rep.) of N. A., and the bill and the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) were hostile to the interests of New Jersev and friendly to the the interests of ratiroad companies, and they would be riad to have Congress forbid the payment of the State tax wolls they were allowed at the same time to retain their existing franchises. He therefore wished to be heard, before the reference of the bill, in defence of the interests of his State.

OREGON RAILROADS.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill supplementary to the bill to grant public lands, and in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines to Puget Sound. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Paget Sound. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to prohibit the secret sales of or purchases of gold or bonds on account of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. It provides that hereafter no compensation of any amount or kind shall be allowed to any person for the sale, negotiation or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States, or of any coin or bullon disposed of at the Treasury Bepartment or elsewhere on account of the United States, it further provides that hereafter all exchange, purchases or sales of the bonds of the United States shall be made by inviting the competition of the public, by advertising for proposals for such exchange, purchases or sales, which shall be awarded publicly to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids should be deem it best for the public interests to do so; and that all future sales of gold on account of the United States shall be made at public auction oy a proper officer of the Treasury bepartment, after giving public notice by advertising of the time and place of such sales.

THE ROBERTS' COLLEGE AT CONSTANTINGLE.

Mr. PATTERISOS, (rep.) of N. H., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the President to communicate any correspondence on file in the Department of State in relation to the Roberts College at Constantinople.

ment of State in relation to the Roberts College atConstantinople.

RELIEF OF THE SIGUX INDIANS.

The PRISIDENT presented a communication from
the Secretary of the Interior transmitting the estimate of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the
amount received to relieve the wants of certain
Sioux Indians in the Lake Traverse reservation.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

Mr. HOWARD INTODUCED a bill additional to the
act granting isands to add in the construction of the
Northern Pacific Railroads, and the provides for
a guarantee by the government of the resument of
the interest on the commany's fifty parts six per
centbonds to the extent of \$40.000 in bonds per mile,
the United States to be secured by the retention of
the sum due for government transportation, and by
the receipt of two per cent on the road's gross carnlings.

to pay no greater tonnage duties than are exacted from United States vessels in such ports.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., introduced a bill to regulate the payment of the tonnage tax, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. It provides for the repeat of section four, act of March 3, 1855, and section fifteen, of the act of July 4, 1862, so that the tonnage tax imposed thereon shall be collected only from vessels arriving from foreign ports.

so that the tonnage tax imposed thereon shall be collected only from vessels arriving from foreign ports.

AMENDMENT OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.
Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Pinance Committee, reported the following bill to amend the National Currency act:—

SECTION I. Be it further enacted, &c., that section thirty-four of the said act be so amended that the said action shall read as follows:—That every association, whenever report according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or stiffmation of the president or cashier of the association, which report shall be called for by the Comptroller as often as once in each quarter of the year, and shall exhibit in detail, and under appropriate heads, the resources and Habilities of the association at the close of business on any past day to be by him appetited, and shall transmit such resort to the Comptroller within five days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from him. Any bank or association affiling to make appetited, and shall transmit such resort to the Comptroller within five days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from him. Any bank or association affiling to make appetited, and shall transmit such resort to the Comptroller within five days after the receipt of a request or requisition for each day after the five days that ench as postally of all of the such as a continuous cont

coldables where the United many, nor shall its bonds be standing circulation is lawful money, nor shall its bonds be sool as above provided.

See S. That there shall be allowed to receivers of mational banking associations appointed in accordance with the provisions of the national act, in full compensation for their services, a salary of \$1,500 per ansum, and in addition thereto a commission of 3 per centum upon the tirst \$100,000, a commission of 1 per cent on all sums above \$100,000 and not exceeding \$500,000, or commission of 1 per cent on all sums over \$500,000 that may be collected, which salary and commission shall be paid by the Comptroller of the Currency out of any moneys realized from the assets of the bank so in the hands of the source of the provided, that the parameter can be a like some

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1869. Yesterday Mr. SHANKS, (rep.) of Ind., on leave, in

government employes among the several District

APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Mr. NORMIS, (rep.) of Ala., from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to make the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy on or before the fourth day of March next, from any State in which the election of members to the Forty-first Congress does not take place previous to the first day of July, 1852, on the nomination of members of the House from the States represented in the news of the House from the States represented in the news of the House from the States represented in the news of the House from the States represented in the news of the House from the States represented in the news of the House from the States represented in the news of the House from the States represented in the news of the House from the States represented in the news of the House from the States represented in the new forms.

ought to have been reported from the Committee on Naval Armirs, the subject not pertaining to the duties of the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Norms explained that the subject had been referred to the latter committee.

Mr. Bilane, (rep.) of Me., said he understood the Committee on Naval Armirs agreed that this bill should be reported and placed in a position to be acted upon. If this bill should not be passed several of the Southern States would be deprived of midshipmen in the Naval Academy for an entire year.

Mr. Washidens, (rep.) of Ill., remarked it appeared from what the gentleman from Maine said that this bill was brought here to be passed by a finant movement.

Mr. Rhane replied that the jurisdiction of the House is as the House constructs it, and not according to the construction of the gentleman.

Mr. Peters, (rep.) of Me., understood that by the laws or rules of the department the nominations have to be made within certain months, when Alabama will not be represented in Congress. Certain States wanted the same privileges as other States. If it did not obtain it by this bill it would not get them at all. The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Norris) had gone before the Committee on Naval Armirs and they consented that the committee on Reconstruction should report the bill.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lows, repeated that the subject belonged to the Naval and not the Reconstruction Committee.

The House refused to refer the bill to the Committee on Naval Armirs, and then passed it.

APPOINTMENT BY THE CENSUS COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as constituting the select committee on Mr. Garfield, of Ohio; Banks, of Massachussetts; Allison, of lows; Ladin, of New York; Henton, of North Carolina; Axtell, of California, and Golladay, of Rentucky.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Stellananes, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to regulate the manner of applying to Congress for the removal of political disabilities, under the third section of the fourteenth article of the constitution o

for the removal of political disabilities, under the third section of the fourteenth article of the constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE MISSOURI CONTENTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. COOK, (PSD.) of Ill., from the Committee on Flections, called up the resolutions heretofore reported that George W. Anderson is not entitled to a seat in this House as a representative in the Portleth Congress from the Ninft Congressional district of Missouri, but that William F. Switzier is entitled to the seat.

Mr. Cook explained the facts in the case and supported the report of the committee. This report says that on the lifth day of July last, after the former report had been considered in the House, it was ordered that the case be recommitted to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to examine into the charges made against Mr. Switzier by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Benjamin), and to report thereon to the House, with leave to send for persons and papers. The charges of Mr. Benjamin were of personal disjoyalty and that he had given aid and comfort to the enemies of the republic during the rebellion. A file of the newspaper of which the contestant was the editor was submitted to the committee by the contestant. This newspaper was referred to by Mr. Benjamin in the speech made by him, and the charges made by him were partly based upon articles published in that paper. A large mass of evidence has been taken by the contestant to refute charges made against him, but to this testimony the committee of not deem it necessary specially to refer, for the reason that in the opinion of the committee in evidence has been taken by the contestant in the contestant. The report concludes as follows.

The committee, after a careful examination of the seas, abset to the gaseral reasoning and to the contestant is a present was the active was far any other season and to the contestant is a spread to the contestant to the surface of the surface of which the contestant to the surface of the surf